TERRIFIC GALES ON THE ATLANTIC

The Hibernia and Malta Twenty Days from

Liverpool-Three Men Lost.

night, had a long and very boisterous passage,

over which the sea often swept, making slow

northwest; and work on deck was made very

WAS THE TOUNGSTER KIDNAPPED?

The Charge a Virginia Mulatto Boy Makes

The coasting schooner Henry Sutton, Capt. Gilbert Manson, arrived here from Hampton Roads on Thursday night. Capt. Manson went to his home in New Haven and returned on

Monday. That evening the police arrested him on his vessel and charged him with kidnapping from Hampton a 12-year-old mulatto boy named

Vaughan says that he lives with his mother in

Hampton, where his sister Sarah is a domestic in Gen. Armstrong's house. On the night of

Dec. 6, on his way to the house to fetch her

home, he was standing by a broad creek which

he had to cross, when a boat came along in

he had to cross, when a boast came along in which were Capt, Manson, Capt. James Bailey of the schooner Annie Louise of St. John's, and several sailors. He asked them to put him across the creek. Capt. Bailey took him aboard and tried to land him, but Capt. Manson insisted that the boat should be rowed to the Henry Sutton. The lad was taken aboard the schooner, questioned by Capt. Manson as to what he could do, and put into the steward's charge. He was not harshly treated, he save, but begged in vain to be sent back to his mother. Capt. Manson, on the other hand, says that the boy wanted to come to New York, and was more than willing to go aboard the schooner. He first asked to be taken into the boat, and afterward begged to be shipped on the schooner. Capt. Manson says he intended to give the boy a home in New Haven.

The boy's mother telegraphed on Dec. 7 to the New York police that he had been kidnapped and carried off on a coasting schooner, and later, a reward of \$50 for intelligence of him was offered by Edward Massey, Inspector of Customs at Fortress Monroe.

Vaughan has aftree brothers living in this city and one of them, who is employed by Madame Demarest, promptly took charge of him. Judge Otterbourg heard the case at Jefferson Market yesterday, and remanded Capt. Manson to the Police Central Office to await a requisition. Capt. Manson is lawyer will take him before the Supreme Court on habeas corpus to-day.

SMALL-POX

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1881.

MR. H. C. MURPHY EXPLAINS THE EXTRA WEIGHT AND COST OF THE BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN.

such large sizes, the constant and unavoldable tendency was to increase weight. A very little addition to the weight of each of 459 floor beams, 1,600 channels, and 2,700 toests, would soon ligure up a considerable increase, The engineer was authorized to make changes not involving a cost of more than \$5,000 on his own responsibility. That was inevitable from the nature of the work. I do not understand that Mr. Roebling's letter to the Board is a complaint of interference, but rather an explanation of how the increase of weight occurred. There is not the slightest danger in the increase of weight. There could be no danger unless sufficient weight was put on to strain the steel beyond the classic limit. Steel may be tested below that limit, and when the strain of the test is removed the steel will spring back to its place unharmed, just as a watch spring is wound up and uncolls without injury millions of times. We estimate the factor of strength' of the bridge at 26-10 before you reach the elastic limit. Suppose you have a total 'dead load' on the bridge of 12,000 tons and a 'live load' of 2,000 tons, making that you must increase the load to 36,000 tons before you reach the elastic limit, and helors the slightest possible injury can occur to the cables. The 'dead load' is stationary, and it is not possible to increase the load to a quantity that would exceed the inveload to a quantity that would exceed the inveload to a quantity that would exceed the live load to a quantity that would exceed the live load to a quantity that would exceed the load to the engine of the protocoming report to the Board in response to questions. Generally speaking, the increased weight beyond the original estimate is so small in comparison with the espacity of the cables that it is of little account." When, Why, and by Whom the Changes of Plan were Authorized-Explanations to Show that the Structure is Abandantly Strong-Some I croncous Impressions.

President H. C. Murphy of the Board of Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge was asked yesterday to explain some of the points of discussion that have recently arisen with reference to the completion of the structure. "There are changes." he replied, " which have taken place, not so much in the plans as in the details. This was to be expected. But none of these changes have so important a character as to require particular observation. The principal changes have been made in the superstructure in consequence of the change which was authorized by the Board of Trustees, substituting steel for iron. The construction of a bridge of such large dimensions as this required the formation of steel of much larger dimensions than had ever before been manufactured. It was supposed, at the time the bridge was designed, that it would be impossible to manufacture special cables of steel, ansa there had never before been anything of the kind attempted. Of course, steel had been in use for a century or more, but that perion of manufacture had not been attained which would warrant its use in the construction of so large a piece of work as this bridge. Within a few years, commencing simultaneously with the plans of this bridge, the manufacmre of steel has made great strides, and that metal has been applied to uses to which it was not previously believed to be adaptable.

After the plans of the bridge superstructure had been made and put in the form of specifications to be offered to the bidders, it was resolved by the Board of Trustees to change the plans from Iron to steel. Time was precious, and bids were for the building of the super-structure in steel, retaining the plans in the same form as they were projected for an iron structure. It was supposed that the weight would be a little lighter. Owing to the short-ness of time there were no means of determin-

ness of time there were no means of determining the question of weight exactly. The bids were taken for a weight to be about the same as that contained in specifications for iron.

"In the plans as proposed it was intended to pass cars over the bridge of a six feet gauge, which is an unusual gauge for railroads. The object of this extra width was to offer a wider foothold for the cars to resist the influence of the wind. The customary railroad gauge was 4 feet 8% inches, or 1 foot 3% inches narrower. It was also designed to have cars of less than the usual size for railroads. Thus the original structure was not designed to carry cars of the size of Pullman palace cars. The trusses were not made high enough for the Pullman cars to pass under them.

and the second s

the fifth clause was as follows:

"Your committee find that in contracting for the iron for use in the superstructure, the ultimate business use of the road way will not be fixed and determined, except to the extent that some alteration would have to be made in the trusses to accommodate the palace car in height. Four committee believe that this difficulty can easily be met, and that it can be left to be met with advantage when it actually arises. At present the use of such cars upon the bridge appears to be contingent and remote and it may be thought best to modify the structure of such cars to adapt them for transit across the bridge, as it is designed to be. The question of the use of the roadway will still be open, and largely under the control of the trustees.

"It is apparent from this that at that time the committee distinctly admitted the propriety of having the bridge capable of passing over it these large cars, but left the question of the actual use of such cars to be determined by the Board whenever the occasion should present itself. The report of the committee in that shape was adopted by the Board at a very full meeting, at which were present Trustees J. S. T. Stranahan, Thos. Hitchcock, Wim. C. Kingsley, John T. Agnew, Wm. Marshall, Chas H. Haswell, Henry W. Slocum, Samuel Hall, Thos. Kinsella, John G. Davis, Thos. Carroli, Wm. B. Maclay, Wm. B. Leonard, Comptroller Wm. Burrell, and myself.

ing. at which were present rusieses, 3.5.1.
Stranshan, Thos, Hitchcock, Wim, C. Kingsiey, John T. Agnew, Wm. Marsball, Chas H. Haswell, Henry W. Slooum, Samuel Hall, Thos, Kinselia, John G. Davis, Thos, Carrol, Wm. B. Maclay, Wm. B. Leonard, Comptroller Wm. Burrell, and myself.

"As I have said, the Board made the change from iron to steel after this report was adopted, and made it in the hurry to which I have referred, leaving it, of course, to the enzineer to make such changes as the requirement might demand when the time should come for the erection of that part of the superstructure.

"Now the superstructure has been increased in weight, by reason of the changes consequent upon the change of the truss, about 200 tons. It is contended on one hand that this change was unauthorized. The engineer says it was forced upon him. By this he means that it was authorized by the Board against his notions of what was right. But the change was authorized to be made when it was aspected that the superstructure would be iron, and, of course, the same authority authorized it to be done in steel. This increase of 200 tons in the weight of the structure is a small proportion of the total increase of weight of which complaint is made. The total increase of weight to the Board, sarys that 500 tons of this increase is due simply to the change from iron to steel. The reason of that is that the steel had to be manufactured so that no part of it should be of less size than the specifications. The necessities of the manufacture required that it should be offered as ize than the specifications. The necessities of the samples turnished.

"Then 200 tons more of additional weight are due to the full rolling of the steel, and greater specific gravity than the steel of the samples turnished.

"Then 200 tons more of additional weight are due to a change in the size of the channels. Mades os at cenable the Edgemoor Iron Company to get through with their limited rolling facilities. This accounts for 1.100 tons of the increase in weight. The

Samuel W. Johnson, the son-in-law of the late Com. W. T. Garner, and one of the executors and managers of the estate of Garner & Co., died at the

We have got a bridge that is as perfect as the art of this day can make it. We have stopped art of this day can make it. art of this day can make it. We have stopped abort of nothing that was capable of making it perfect. It is the only bridge in the world built of steel. It is the largest suspension bridge in the world. It would have been almost criminal on the part of the Ecard to fail to avail themselves of every improvement that was possible for human ingenuity to devise. They have done it, and the work now stands a proud monthly in the faithfulness to duty.

As to the cast. The additional cost of these and the improvement contemplated in transit the improvement contemplated in transit deins of stationary power will increase the . se fixed by the ant of 1890 some \$400.000. It is the amount for which we will have to go

That is the amount for which we will have to go to the Legislature. We have now under our control about \$600,000 in each, and about \$200,000 to be realized from the sale of land which we have taken in the course of the work, but which we do not need any further. The act provides for its sale. That will leave under the control of the Board for its present use \$800,000 which we shall ask the Legislature to give us. I have no doubt that after that sam is promptly appropriated we shall be able to finish the bridge by the fall of 1552, say in six or eight months."

Principal Assistant Engineer C. C. Martin, in application of the engineering questions at leave, said: "A very slight increase in weight of each piece makes a considerable aggregate. As we would not accept pieces that were lighter than the contract, and machinery is not perfect eachs to make steel of an axid weight in

Assistant Chief Shea of the Fire Dopartment presented to the Commissioners resterday his report suggesting more efficient means than those now employed for guarding against fires in the theatres. He presents to the Board the names of thirty-seven men of the uniformed surce who have been recommended by him chiefs of the various battations becomes of their expectations for the task. This report was fulf down.

This chiefs on battations are now at work upon their examination of the various theatre buildings, and it is expected that their reports will begin to be received by the Commissioners within a week.

Everett House yesterday morning. His death was due to reaction, the result of the amputation of his right foot.

Mr. Johnson while gunning on the Great South Ray, L. I.

CHILL AND PERU. The Accuracy of the State Department Corre

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The request which the Senate made to-day for the production of all the correspondence respecting the Chil and Peru difficulty has a deeper meaning than appears on its face. It has been intimated for several days that the State Department was, in a measure at least, responsible for the peculiar complications that have arisen. Mr. Christiancy, recently Minister to Peru, now openly questions the accuracy of the correspondence which the State Department caused to be published on Monday. He says that that part of the correspondence which appears to have been addressed to him is an altered version of the letter which he did receive. He says that this letter never contained the paragraph which it now contains, as follows: "In your last despatch you informed this department that the Chilian Government refused absolutely to recognize Gen. Plerola as representing the civil authority in Peru, and that sehor Calderon was at the head of a provisional Government."

Mr. Christianey says that no such paragraph was ever received by him. It makes him responsible for something which he was not only not responsible for, but also which he did not believe to be a proper step for this Government. It puts upon him the responsibility of furnishing the State Department with information which led the Government with information which led the Government practically to recognize the Calderon Government. He furnished no such information, he says, nor did the State Department ever intimate to him that he had furnished such information. He therefore cannot help thinking, in view of these peculiar circumstances, that the State Department is placing upon his shoulders a responsibility which it ought to bear itself.

In addition Mr. Christiancy says that he was practically instructed by the State Department to recognize the Calderon Government, although such action was acainst his judgment and against his despatches to the State Department to recognize the Calderon Government, although such action was acainst his judgment and against his despatches to the State Department of the Calderon Government, although such action was acainst his judgment and against his despatches to the State Department that it has been though toet by the Senate to call for the entire correspondence.

A gentleman who was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the last Senate is of opinion that the Correspondence of the State Department that the Ministers acted in accordance with instructions, and that if complications arise the fault was not theirs. respondence which appears to have been addressed to him is an altered version of the let-

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13 .- The steamship Hibernian, which arrived from Liverpool last She left Liverpool on Nov. 22, and the same day westerly gale began, which blew hard until Queenstown was reached, next day. From that port the weather was extremely rough, the wind blowing with great fury, and the ship, and tedious headway. By noon of the 25th the storm had increased to a hurricane from the

MR. RANDALL'S REFUNDING BILL.

storm had increased to a hurricane from the northwest; and work on deck was made very dangerous. Pierre Owens, the boatswain, 35 years old, was caught in a heavy sea and carried out of sight. The same wave also caught one of the boats, nearly tearing it from the davits, and it had to be cut away. The storm continued until Tuesday last, when more moderate weather was experienced until 8t. John was reached, on Thursday. From St. John, whence the vessel sailed on Saturday morning, heavy snow storms were experienced, lasting until noon yesterday. The Captain and several of the officers have seen as many as thirty years' service on the Atlantic, but have never before been through such violent weather as they encountered this trip. After discharging her Halifax freight, the Hibernian will proceed to Baitimore.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The British steamship Maita, Capt. Tutt, which left Liverpool on Nov. 23 for this port, arrived this morning. Shereports a series of terrificgales and heavy squalls. On Nov. 27 she shipped a sea which swept the vessel fore and aft and dashed two men against the bulwarks, killing them instantly. Their names were C. Christianson, assistant steward and a native of Sweden, and P. Morkan, assistant took and a resident of Liverpool. Both were buried at sea. The boatswain J. Heeron, was thrown to the deck and had a leg broken and was otherwise severely injured. The vessel had two boats, stanchions, and rails stove, and sustained other slight damage. On the 27th she ran only Seventy-two miles in a terrific gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and on the 28th she made only thirty-nine miles, the smallest day's work on the voyage. vided for Its Main Features. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Following are the principal features of the Financial bill prepared by Mr. Randall for introduction on Friday: By the first section the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to retain in the Treasury a reserve equal in amount to thirty per cent. of the aggregate amount of liabilities due and unpaid, with the exception of the three following classes of liabilities-the gold certificates, the silver certificates, and certificates of deposit. The existing provisions of law requiring the retention in the Treasury of the good coin, silver coin, and United States notes deposited for or representing such certificates, are not to be interiered with. In addition, the Secretary is authorized to retain in lawful money and bullion a reserve equal in amount to thirty per cent, of the aggregate amount of the United States notes in circulation to meet any demand for payment in coin of said United States notes ocustanding. The fractional silver coin and minor coin in the Treasury shall not be counted in the reserve as lawful money in the Treasury, in the execution of the provisions of this section. All lawful money and gold builtion, when coined in excess of the amount of reserve required, shall be applied to the redemption of the 3's per cent, bonds known as the continued sizes. Any surplus shall be used in redeeming the continued flyes. Section 2 provides:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue coupen or recisered bonds of the United States, in denominations of \$50 and such multiples thereof as he may prescribe, redeemable at the neasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date of their issue, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent, per annum, payable quarterly or emisenmandly, as he may deem most expedient, in direct and even exchange, doine for dollar, with a proper adjustment of the Carted interes to the date of such exchange, doine for dollar, with a proper adjustment of the date of interes to the date of such exchange, doine for dollar, with a proper adjustment of the date of interes to the date of such exchange, doine for dollar, with a proper adjustment of the date of interes to the date of such exchange, doine for dollar, with a proper adjustment of the date of interes to the date of such exchange, doine for dollar, with a proper adjustment of the date of interes to the the silver certificates, and certificates of de-

Biscavered Amour Cigarmakers - Threats
Against Workers in Tenementa.

The inmates of the tenement at 230 Second street, this city, from which eight small-pox patients have been removed to the Riverside Hospital, are nearly all cigarmakers. The two childen who recently died of the same disease in East Thirty-ninth street were refugees from this neighborhood.

Dr. Taylor, Chief of the Vaccination Bureau of the Health Department, was asked resterday what was done with the cigars that were found in process of manufacture where there was small-pox. "Beyond fumigation," he replied, "nothing was done." Dr. Taylor threatens, however, to put an end to eigarmakers universally submit to vaccination. The Doctor could not estimate the number of cigars found in the Second structure and other houses where the einiteren of the cigarmakers, and perhaps the mile to vaccination. The Doctor could not estimate the number of cigars found in the Second structure of Dounters, Springer of Illinois cases the success to have telegraph lines appraised and collect information regarding postal ties. According to illinois reposes to have contracted the disease from a cigar which was an epidemic of small-pox in the street tenement and other houses where the children of the cigarmakers, and perhaps the children of the cigarmakers where the children of the cigarmakers and perhaps the control of the cigar that the children of the cigar that the control of the cigar that the cig

TRACING THE SPLIT TICKETS.

SENATOR PENDLETON'S SPEECH ON THE ABUSES OF PATRONAGE. His Plan for Correcting Existing Evils-Sens.

BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE.

tor Ben Hill's Caustic Remarks on the Shortcomings of the Republican Party. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. - Mr. Pendleton made a speech in the Senate to-day which is thought by many to have a personal political significance. Mr. Pendleton appeared to advocate his bill for securing civil service reform by legislation. The subject itself is a matter of assumed, if not sincere, interest on the part of Senators. But it was not any interest in the subject of civil service reform that gave Mr. Pen-dleton his sudience to-day. It had been announced in the newspapers that he was to speak, and as Mr. Pendleton is one of the Senators with a reputation, the galleries were well filled. That reputation Mr. Pendleton has brought with him into the Senate. That he has done nothing since he has been there to add to it is said to be the result of design on his part. It was said at times during the previous session that Mr. Pendleton would speedily come to the front and endeavor to take his place as a pronounced leader of his party. In the course of the Senate's business the opportunity came to-day. It unquestionably added to the attractions of the occasion that Mr. Pendleton is believed by many public men to aspire for the Presidential nomination of his party in 1884. Those

of the occasion that Mr. Pendleton is believed by many public men to aspire for the Presidential nomination of his party in 1884. Those who believe this have said in politicians' idlom that the speech of Mr. Pendleton upon civil service reform would be his first open bid for that nomination. Some men claim to know that Pendleton proposes to follow up whatever advantage may accrue to him from his position very actively to the day the Convention meets. Whether common rumor is correct in this matter, it unquestionably added to the interest which attends Mr. Pendleton's public ner'ormances. His speech was carefully written out, put into type, and some of his friends had an opportunity of reading it before they heard it. It was delivered, however, with most infrequent references to the manuscript. Mr. Pendleton is regarded as a good speaker, though not an orator of the highest merit. His voice is not strong, and at times he lisps a little, but he is graceful, polished in manner and utterance, and rarely permits himself to become heated. Mr. Pendleton's bill, in brief, provides for a Board of Examiners for applicants of the minor grades of offices. It makes the holder of office not liable to removal except for cause. In many respects it is the English system.

Mr. Pendleton began his speech by referring to the assassination of Garfleid, claiming that it was the direct result of what he called the spoils system. He drew what was intended to be a very vivid picture of Guitsau's disappointment, and from that went on to speak of the evils which the present system of time civil service, in hisophino, produced. According to his idea, this love of money, of piace, of power, which the greatest rewards in politics to go to those who do its dirties two letter written by United States Julge Resves to Prosident Arthur during the review system made it possible for the greatest rewards in politics and that the system made it possible for the greatest rewards in politics to go to those who do its dirties two letter written by Unite

The Challestone was an analysis of the control of t

Mr. Brown Says he Printed Them, but Did Not Mix Them with the Others.

The County Democracy's investigating committee ascertained last night who printed the Democratic judiciary tickets, on which was the name Daniel G. Rollins, the Republican nominee for Surrogate that were found in the County Democracy's boxes on the last election day. Mr. Martin B. Brown told the committee that he printed 500,000 such ballots for Assistant District Attorney Joseph G. Bell. Half of those bailots were County Democracy Judicial tickets, and half were Tammany tickets. All of them bore the name of Daniel G. Rollins for

them bore the name of Daniel G. Rollins for Surrogate. He began to print them on the morning of Monday preceding the election. He completed the regular tickets for the County Democracy about 9 A. M. of that day, and then began work on the Rollins ballots. Those tickets were delivered during that day. The delivery was completed about 6 P. M.

Charles B. Reed, a clerk for Mr. Brown, said to the committee that he delivered the County Democracy's tickets for the Twenty-second Assembly District to Capt. Fitzgibbons on the evening of the Sunday preceding the election. He had examined those tickets prior to their delivery, and found them all regular.

James F. Hall, foreman of Mr. Brown's establishment, corroborated the statement of his employer as to the printing of the Rollins ballots, and that none of them were in the bags of tickets delivered to the County Democracy for the Twenty-second District.

After this testimony had been taken Mr. William S. Andrews, the County Democracy's leader in the Twenty-second District, admitted that the Rollins ballots could not have been put into the bags for that district before they were delivered from Mr. Brown's printing office. He therefore demanded that the committee continue their investigation until they ascertain who mixed those ballots with the County Democracy's tickets. He suggested that a reward.

Mr. Brown said at once that he would add \$200 to Mr. Andrews's \$100, and members said that they would increase the reward.

The committee has received charges against Thomas Costigan, the County Democracy leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District. They are made by members of the District Committee of that district. They are made by members of the District Committee of that district. They rine place until about 10 A. M. on election day. The committee of that district. They rine place until about 10 A. M. on election day. The committee of that district.

The Revolt Set on Foot by the Tammany Society of the Annexed District.

The regular meeting of the Tammany Society of the Annexed District last night at Fordham was the largest it has had in its new hall. Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy, the Grand Sachem, presided over the secret deliberations of the society. Three new members were initiated. The business of the meeting. however, was to set on foot the movement against John Kelly. Those who left Tammany Hall when Police Justice White and Commissioner Purroy were expelled, and many others in the organization who are opposed to Mr. Kelly, have determined to organize in all of the Assembly districts and to form an anti-Kelly Tammany Society, with the end in view of driving Mr. Kelly out of Tammany Hall. In the annexed district only four out of forty-four members of Tammany remain with Mr. Kelly. As a first step toward the new organization, these resolutions were passed inst night:

That the Tammany Society of the America District hereby publicly declares its condemnation of the arbitrary and these management of positional affairs by John

The resolutions also congratulate Mr. Purroy on being freed from his connection with a man whom he has supported faithfully at a sacrifice to himself. The society is a duly incorporated body in vigorous health.

BEDDOING PREIGHT TARIFFS.

Vanderbilt Lines Meeting the Baltimore Re duction-Change in Passenger Entes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 .- The reduction made by the Baltimore and Ohio to the basis of 12 cents per hundred pounds for grain and provisions to Baltimore was followed to-day by an open reduction in the rates charged by the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railway Companies. The managers of these roads gave notice that the rate for grain and provisions would be on the basis of 15 cents to New York. The last of-ficial tariff promulgated by these lines named a rate of 25 cents for grain and 30 cents for provi-

rate of 25 cents for grain and 30 cents for provisions. By a silding scale arrangement adjustable to the exigencies of transportation the rates have been running down to 17 cents. The same sort of scale has been in operation on the other lines. It is not believed in railway circles that even these rates will effect any immediate increase in the volume of eastward-bound shipments.

A change in passenger rates is also to be noted. The Pennsylvania Company has been charging \$14 for first-case fare from Chicago to New York. The Vanderbilt roads have been charging \$15 and giving a rebate of \$5.75. None of these companies have permitted their Western connections to adopt these figures as a prorating basis for through tickets. To-day, however, the Pennsylvania company authorized its western connections to use the \$14 rate for the prorating basis, and when this became known, the Michigan Central and Lake Shore companies issued similar instructions. It is expected that other changes will follow, and that the disquietude in freight tariffs will extend to passenger farce. It is asserted here to-night that the Pennsylvania Company will on Sunday next shorten up the time made by its fast train between New York to 1:30 A. M. and from Chicago half an hour, and change the time for its departure from New York to 1:30 A. M. and from Chicago to 5 P. M.

Five miles of the track of the Wabash road, near Chicago, are under water, and trains have been attandened.

FAST PASSENGER STEAMERS. Talking of a Line Between Milford Haven

and the East End of Long Island Last spring a project was set on foot in Engiand which contempiated the operation of a line of trans-atlantic passenger steamers between this port and Mil-ford Haven, on the coast of Wales. The Earl of Dunraven, who holds land at the port mentioned, and a large interest in the railroad running between the port and London, was interested in the project. The steamers were to be built for fast first-class passenger traffic, and

were to be built for fast first-class passenger traffic, and to carry little or no freight.

The project remained dormant, but has been brought to life on this side of the water. To still further shorten the water passage, as well as the time between the two metropolitan cities, it has been suggested to Provident Austin Corbin and his associates in the Long Island Railroad that Fort Pond Bay, on the inner side of the southern fork at the eastern end of the island, be utilized as a harbor for an express bassenger line. It would be reached by an extension of the Long Island Railroad, and it is claimed that curress trains could make the distance between New York and the proposed harbor in about two and a half hours, as against twelve to twenty-iour hours now required to get a steamer from aloust the same point to her dock in this city. Should Mr. Corbin and his sasociates go into the enterprise, it would be with the intention of investing largely in the steamship line. Mr. Corbin said yeaterlay that he had discussed the matter informally with an experienced and weathy steamship man, who, it is understood, is capt. E. W. Thempson, formerly of the White Star line. The whole project however, a according to Mr. Corbin, still in an embryolic state.

Three gentiemen have been mentioned as ready to put an aggregate of an least \$700,000 into the enterprise when convinced of its feasibility. The successful issue of the project contemplates the shortening of the time between New York and London to six days.

Boston, Dec. 13.-Returns from all but two preciscle in the city show the election of Dr. Samuel A. Green, the Republicars' and Citizens' nomines for Mayor, by 582 majority over the Hon. Albert Palmer, Democrat by 582 majority over the Hon. Albert Paimer, Democrat. Although there was much interest taken in the election, especially in recard to the question of license, the total voice will be culty about 37,000.

Woncarara, Dec. 13.—Elijah B. Stoddard was elected Mayor to-day by a vote of 4,550 to 1,471 for Calvin L. Hartsborn, who was run, although he declared the nonivation. The cuty voted in favor of license, 3,461 to 3,105. Party lines were ignored, save in electing members of the Common Council, which stands fifteen Republicates and nine Democratis, as against 42,000 last year, when F. O. Frince (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 512 majority. The indications point to like election of the Citizals? F. O. Frimes (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 512 majority. The Indications ionit to like election of the Citizela' ticket for Addermen, which contains the names of seven Republicans and five Democrats. The city has undoubtedly visided for license.

Hoston, Dec. 13 —Benjamin Hale (Ind.) was elected Mayor of Newburyport by 300 majority ever Robert Couch, the Citizena candidate. The city voted "no license" at Lowell, George Runnels, Republican and Anti-license, was elected Mayor.

Henry Chapman, the Bowery photographer, ose daughter Eiva eloped on Thanksciving Day with A. H. Hoffman, her father's assistant, returned vesterthe girl learned that addetective was watching him, he took the girl from the house at which they were living in South Sixth street to the Continental Hotel. In order that she might not be recognized while changing quarters, the girl cut off her long black hair, which was noticeably handsome. Her tather came upon her un-

to the lower House of the New Jersey Legislature, caused by the death of Charles G. Bruemmer, Republican, may be filled before the Legislature meets if Gov. Ludiow be filled before the Legislature meets if Gov. Ludlow anders a special election this week, and appoints Tuesday, Jan. 3, as the day for it. The election must be held on a Tuesday, and not earlier than fifteen days or later than forty days from the date of the order. The Legislature will convene Jan. 10. The Republicans maintain that a vacanicy would not overthrow them in the organization of the House, as the Democrats have only thirty votes, one the House, as the Democrats have only thirty votes, one the House, as the Democrats have only thirty votes, one the House, as the Democrats have only thirty to the whole number, and therefore cannot elect a Speaker.

toy, Ludlow and vesterias that he would not take any advantage of the Republicans, but would appoint for the election the earliest possible day.

Fears that the Bath City is Lost.

One of the firm of Arkell & Co., 118 Pearl One of the firm of Arkell & Co., 118 Fearl street, sail yesterday that he leared the steamer Bath City was lost. She was spoken nearly three weeks ago by the steamer Manhaitan. At that time her rudder was not and abe was iraking at the stern post. She was not disabled, and was well supplied with provisions and coal, and declined the aid proferred by the Manhaitin She was heading for St. Johns. Soon after the steamers separated the wind rose to a gale, and storms continued for several days.

A Fuble from the West.

A despatch from La Crosse, Wis., yesterday reported that a Young brakeman named Gronge Coates, who had been fatally injured by falling from a freight who had been fatally injured by fating from a freight car, had said before he died that he was "the son of J. P. Coates, the thread manufacturer," Mr. Auchinches, the agent of Mesors J. A. P. Coates in this city, end that there was no such person as J. P. Coates. Mr. Joseph Coates of the firm lives in Providence, Sir Price Coates in Scotland. Neither has a son hamed deorge, or a son that has strayed away from the family.

NEWPORT, Dec. 13 .- John Slavin, aged about

21 years, surrendered himself to the police this after-noon. He said that he had unintentionally poisoned his

BROOK LYS.

the senate, to appoint mine the senate, to be placed on the retired list and grade of innersal, by a majority of a twister.

Secondary And laws and parts of laws in comfact here with are suspended for this purpose only.

The bill passed the committee by a party vote of 5 against 3. Senators Lewan, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Harrison, Sewell, and Hawley in the affirmative, Cockred, Maxey, and drover in the affirmative, Cockred, Maxey, and drover in the negative, and Hampton absent.

President Arthur's Private Secretary.

Frederick J. Phillips, who has been acting as Private Secretary to Fresident Arthur for some time, has been permanantly appointed to that position. He was secretary to Gen. Arthur for some time, has a senderned to interest on appoint arthur for some time, has a senderned to the livering of the direction of the investigation of the fresh trains of the fresh trains of the formative, tooks, and arthur for some time, has been permanantly appointed to that position. He was secretary to Gen. Arthur was failed in the victory of Mr. McLaque, and providing of a was founded at the present as accident to a passencer train, reported yesterday as excertancy and President of the Frest Association, in deal.

John Raliston, a larmer, aged 60, was found dead under that own to the first train private of the was founded to make a security at the later who shot and all elevant dead.

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LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

Economy in a New Direction-The Manhattan Hallway Company's Scheme for Reducing

It is learned on good authority that one of the economies which the new management of the Man-hattan Railway Company has introduced is designed to secure a reduction of legal expenses. Cyrus W. Field has claimed that only a few days before the Manhattan Company was placed in the hands of receivers, last sum mer, it distursed to counsel a sum which he has stated at different figures ranging from \$47,000 to \$120,000. He said that he proposed to find out who received the money and compel the return of a part of it. Since he has renewed his interest in the Manhattan Company his

interest in this matter seems to have waned.

Trustworthy information is to the effect that the new Trustworthy information is to the effect that the new management has made a contract with its counter and attorneys to transact its law business for \$11.000 a year. It is explained that it was because of this contract that the commany recently obtained an injunction was that the desired and the explaining any stockindler of the Metroportian comparty from bringing suits opposing the Agreement of the 13, 1881. The injunction was successful as a suit brought to settle all points a issue and determine the validity of the agreement, Three suits had been begin opposing the agreement and others were threatened.

Mrs. Kleinpeter, the sick woman whom three critical condition in the Boosevelt Hospital. When a re-porter called at the house her sick husband opened the door cautiously. He had a club in his hand. On damp door cautiously. He had a club in his hand. On damp straw on the floor lay fivechildren. Two were sick. The voungest, fourteen months old, was a mere skeleton. There was neither stove, bed, nor chair in the room. Some cruts of bread and a can of water were on the floor, "We begard the bread," said Kleinpeter, "and it sail we have and for days. My wife and I have been too sick to work, and we have annous starved."

Asked about the assaut, Kleinpeter said: "We were lying sick on the straw when the windows were kicked in. Three men broke in and began bearing my wife. I tried to defend her, and they tore hand ulso of my hair out."

"Have Capt. Washburn's police been here to make inquires."

quiries!"
"No, sir. No policeman has come to the house."
No arrests have been made.

What the Eleventh Fears.

"We don't mind being killed or wounded a little in battle," said Col. Unbekant of the Eleventh, yes-terday, as he sazed from a respectful distance at a pillar considerably out of plumb in the first story of his armory. "In that case we or our families would get pensions; but we do not want to be made into sausage meat, as there is already an abundant supply in the market here."

"Do tish so," and a derman buicher: "dere is already combiannts cheuch aboud der uniform buttons in der hash and mince meat."

Yesterlay Col. Unbekant sent to the Board of Apportionment a petition to have the armory repaired. In it he says he has been petitioning for repairs ever since 1870, and that by reason of the needed he and his officers are constantly fishle to fine, punishment, and great pecaniary loss, they being field responsible, under bonds and without compensation, for the saic custody of all arma, equipments, uniforms, and records belonging to the regiment and the State of New York, which are by law required to be kept at the armory. considerably out of plumb in the first story of his armory.

Helping Relieve Public Calamitics.

The New York State Auxiliary to the Woman's National Relief Association heid its first annual meeting yesterday at the Central Methodist Church, 58 Seventh avenue. The auxiliary was formed in November, 1880, for the "relief of all public calamity, whether by war or pestilence, fire, flood, or famine." The report read yesterday shows that its first work was the supplying of the United States hierawing stations with clothing, bedding, and other necessaries for persons rescued from the sea. Through its agency a large quantity of coldings was sent to the Michigan sufferers. On many of the Eastern and Southern steamers were placed miniature lie cars with an opening for money, by means of which several hundred dillars were raised. The total receipts for the year were \$1,522.37, and the expenditures were \$1,623.13.

Laying it to Western Union The Mutual Union Telegraph Company has

not yet been served with notice of an injunction inter-fering with its financial operations in the suit begun against them by William H. Cameron. Mr. George Wiliam Balleu, a director of the company and sentor partner of the banking firm which is its fiscal arent, said that
the company had received notice some time are that Mr.
Cameron had bought seventy-five shares of its stock, and
would bring the suit in the interest of Brastus William, of
Dun, Wilman & Co., whose agent he is in Providence.
Mr. Ballou said he was informed that the suit was a continuation of the attempts of the Western Union to disturb
the Mutual Union.

The Police Board yesterday transferred Capt. Leary from the command of the West 126th street police to his old position of chief of the City Hall squad. Capt. Siebert was put in command of the 126th street squad. Siebert was put in command of the 126th street squad.

Peliceman Canty of the Union Market police was dismissed for entering on April 28 the salcon at 258 Madison street, in uniform, and assembling the proprietor, Dennis Consider. Pomeant Michael J. Combelly of the Same squad was dismissed for being drank on his post.

The following existence if from the annual report of Superintendent Wailing excited Chief Clerk Hamley's mirth: "Number of arrests of the Broadway squad for one year—1."

For Defrauding Mr. E. D. Farrell.

Max Becker bought furniture valued at \$194.30 on June 2, of E. D. Farrell, at 75 Bowers, paying \$25 down, and agreeing to pay the rest in weekly installments. The goods were delivered to him at 264 East Henston street. A few weeks later he sold the fur-niture to another dealer, and went to live at 175 Nassan street. Bronklyn, where he was afressed. In the Special sessions, yosterday, Becker was found guilty of deiraud-ing Mr. Parrell, and was sentenced to three months in the penituritary and to pay a fine of \$250, Mr. Parrell having intorned for Court that he did not desire to have the prisoner lentenced to the full penaity.

William Tracey in the Tombs. The indictment for murder in the first degree The indictment for morder in the first degree ordered by the Grand Jury on Friday against William Tracey, who killed Charles P Miller in Dick Darling's salion, in Broadway, was presented yeaterday in the deneral Scasions. Fracey bleaded not guilty. Judge Gildersieeve refused to release him on bail. The trial was set down for the 27th that. Then Tracey was committed to the City Prison

Cuilen's Evening Call.

Dennis J. Cullen of 32 Laight street on Monday evening visited Mrs. Susan Clark at 45 Grand street. They quarrelled, and Mrs. clark broke a glass lamp over Culten's head, struck him three blows in the face with a fire shovel, and then threw him down a fight of steps. In the Jefferson Market Tuned Court yesterday Mrs. Clark was committed for trial.

Witness Shaw's Former Clerk.

Joseph Zoilinski, a law clerk formerly em-pleyed by McLaur Phase, a witness in the stuiteau triat, was held at the Founds y survivay on a charge of forging two notes for Side while he was in Mr. Shaw's employ.

Rainy followed by clearing weather, warm sommest terring to colder northwest winds, failing fol-lowed by rising bacomster.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Judge Donohue yesterday restored the child actress Comme to the custody of Mrs. Finnerty. In the Supreme Court vestoriay Judge Lawrence diversed Frederica Fucha from Homera Fucha.

The blueness which brought Fostmaster General James to this city is bearing on to, settle, and he expects to return to Washington to the noon. He said that he had unintentionally poisoned his sister. He had bound two onnees of Paris green and to the last of the bound two onnees of Paris green and to the last of the bound is said that it would be drunk by a tensale member of the family with whom he alleges his saider was too intimate. The young man's mother is to an insape asymme. It is thought by the payarcans that his sister's life can be saved.

Poughkeepsie Bank Defalcation.

Poughkeepsie Bank Defalcation.

Poughkeepsie Bank Defalcation of the affairs of the Ponghkeepine Bank reveals a reducing the affairs of the Ponghkeepine Bank reveals a reducing the defalcation, as far as can be ascertained, \$50,001. It is thought that the third of the Compty which was the prescription of the third of the property of the part of the property of the property of the part of the part of the property of the part of th tion of the affairs of the Ponghkeepsie Bank reveals a reduction of \$6,000 in the deficit, making the defactation, as far as can be ascertained, \$50,000. It is thought that to-morrow will show deficiencies in the county funda. Hallowar is sail at his home in a state of extreme ner your prostration, and threatened with brain lever.

BROOKLYN.

BROGERLYN.

A Young Men's Demogratic Club has been organized in the Nineteenth Ward. Browning with Clapt John Lankin of the Forty several Sectional as President.

A degree of absolute divorce was emered in the Counts Clerk's office at Amony yesterday, in Tayor of Benjamin, P. Carman against his wife, Alona C. Carman, The Couple live in Franklyn, and were married there is 1870.

A mass meeting of the Irachle of homeless and needy.

A mass meeting of the Irachle of homeless and needy.

The New England Secrety, at its receipty sixth annual meeting at the form of the Secrety at the sounder may be a fine of the Secrety at the sounder may be a fine of the Secrety at the sounder may be a fine of the Secrety at the sounder may be a fine of the Secrety at the sounder may be a fine of the sounder m P. Carman against his wife, Alona C. Carman couple live in Fronklyn, and were married there as 1574.

A mass meeting or the Fronkly of home ess and needy children of the Brooklyn Talon and the proposed over by the flev. It Talong on the Brooklyn Talon made later evening. Live children of the Brooklyn Talon made later evening. Live children of the Brooklyn Talon made later evening. Live children of the Brooklyn Talon made later evening and Bonne for Little Windows of the Brooklyn Talon made a considerable amount was realized.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

At Keene, N. H., yesterday the Republicans elected their children probed without appealing.

The Boyal Nussum at Brossess has bought Rubens's picture. The Naracles of St. Benedict in 16, 15, 800.

Mr. Matiand, one of the proprisonre of the Liverpool Necrosy, and President of the Freez Association, is dead.

John Raliston, a farmer, aged 60, was found dead uniter this overturned segment in a proprison as the live of the later has overturned segment in the highway near tradounce in the proposed resonable of the fire and the continuous called and the face of the control of the fire and the segment of the fire and the control of the fire and the proposed resonable of the proposed resonable of the fire and the control of the